



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

emphasizes the environment that had so much to do in shaping Hudson's results. His ascent of the Hudson River is especially detailed and commented upon. As Hudson was not a Hollander by birth, residence, language or sympathy, the author thinks it quite inappropriate to give a Dutch form to his name.

Scouting and Reconnaissance in Savage Countries. By Captain

C. H. Stigand. ix and 143 pp., Diagrams, 3 Charts, and Index. Hugh Rees, Ltd., London, 1907. (Price, 5s.)

A book fitted for the pocket and intended to help travellers in barbarous countries to get their approximate bearings by observations of the sun, moon, stars, or wind; to tell the time by the sun, moon, or stars; to fill their field books with helpful notes, and to become good trackers; or, in other words, to read and interpret correctly signs or marks left by man or animal; also, general hints as to clothing and equipment, methods of studying tribal customs and differences and of reconnoitering hostile villages and how to use the three star maps that accompany the book. The little work has much interest and helpfulness, not only for the scout and the traveller in a desert or tropical wilderness, but also for all who may wish to study woodcraft and the art of observation.

Southern France, including Corsica. Handbook for Travellers.

By Karl Baedeker. Fifth Edition. xxviii and 578 pp., 30 Maps, 49 Plans, and Index. Karl Baedeker, Leipzig, and Paul Ollendorff, Paris, 1907. (Price, M. 9.)

This handbook deals with the entire southern part of France south of the Loire. As usual, the numerous plans of the cities are excellent, and Corsica, with its mountainous topography sharply defined, is mapped on a much larger scale than on most maps which are accessible to the general public.

Dreissig Jahre in der Südsee: Land und Leute, Sitten und Gebräuche im Bismarckarchipel und auf den deutschen Salamoinseln, von R. Parkinson. Herausgegeben von Dr. B. Ankermann, Direktor-Assistent am Königlichen Museum für Völkerkunde zu Berlin. Stuttgart, Verlag von Strecker und Schröder, 1907. Pp. xxii, 876, 4 maps, 56 plates and 141 text illustrations.

This is undoubtedly the most scrupulously honest work that has ever been written about the islands of the Pacific. It is a little unusual to find the author making a note "the reason for this I have not yet been able to find out," or "I really do not know why this is so." But when such notes are used without the slightest hesitation there results a profound conviction of the absolute honesty of purpose of the observer and in almost equal measure of the rigid accuracy of all his observations. To this sternly simple method of telling what he has seen he joins yet one more great blessing, in that any theorizing upon which he may engage is sedulously distinguished from the observations of fact upon which such speculation is based.

For this reason it is particularly distressing that the author has been most shabbily treated in the matter of the four maps. Not often do we have the chance to fall foul of German cartography, but here we have an opportunity which we should much prefer to have foregone. These maps are mere sketches, wholly